

SHIPS A NEW PILOT

American Battleship of State
Changes Her Steersman.

McKINLEY IS NOW AT THE WHEEL.

Hobart Second in Command, and the
Great Quadrennial Ceremony
Is Completed.

Programme of the Exercises as They Occurred, Beginning at Noon Today—New Senate Duty Opened and Ready to Commence the Major's Cabinet, Which Is Ready To Be Confirmed—Hill of the Members Thereof—Bliss Takes the Interior Department.

Washington, March 4.—"William McKinley, president of the United States," is the way he signs himself at this writing. It was done quickly—a raised right hand, head uncovered, a few words fervently uttered—and William McKinley, citizen, was William McKinley.



FULL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

President. The ceremonies that led up to this climax began with the departure of President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley and Vice President-elect Hobart and the senate committee of arrangements, and their escort of 5,000 troops, from the White House for the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the new chief executive. Major McKinley drove over from the Ebbitt House to the executive mansion at 10:30 today, and met the president in his private office. The presidential party, with its escort of United States troops, Troop A, of Cleveland, and the District National Guard, left the White House at 11 o'clock and reached the Capitol shortly before noon.

Hobart Takes the Oath of Office.

Vice President Stevenson did not accompany his successor, the vice president-elect, as Stevenson was engaged in presiding over the session of the senate. Hobart, instead, was accompanied by the senate committee of arrangements, consisting of Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell. At the Capitol the president and other officials, the president and vice president-elect assembled in the senate chamber, the members of the supreme court and of the senate and House being present. Vice President Stevenson administered the oath of office to Hobart, and at the stroke of 12 declared the senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day. The new vice president, an extra session of the senate having been called, then administered the oath to the newly elected senators.

Inauguration of the President.

The senate then took recess, and the procession moved to the stand at the east portico in front of the rotunda. President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley leading. On the stand the oath of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley then made his inaugural address. On concluding he returned to the president's room in the senate wing of the Capitol, and from there he will be escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which will begin to move from the Capitol at 2 o'clock. The



VICE PRESIDENT HOBART TAKING THE OATH. parade will move from the Capitol by way of Pennsylvania west to Washington Circle, thence east through "K" street to Vermont avenue, where the organizations will be reviewed by Grand Marshal Porter and dismissed. From a stand in front of the White House the president will review the parade.

Size of the Grand Parade.

As near as can be estimated now there will be about 20,000 in the parade. Of these about 12,000 are military and 8,000 are civilians. Almost all of the latter are Republican League clubs. This organization numbers 8,000 clubs scattered over the country, with an aggregate strength of 2,500,000, and was the greatest fighting force in the past campaign. The three civil divisions are composed almost wholly of its members, with only about eight detached organizations of any sort, one of which is the famous Harmony Fire company, of Philadelphia, and another the Indian School battalion, of Carlisle.

Order of Firing of Salutes.

A national salute of twenty-one guns was fired when President Cleveland left the White House in company with McKinley for the Capitol, and another salute of twenty-one guns announced that they had entered the Capitol. One gun was fired when McKinley took the oath of office, and a national salute of twenty-one guns at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremony. President McKinley and Citizen Cleveland begin their return march to the White House and the same number of guns when the tour is made. The occupants of the reviewing stand and vicinity doubtless will rejoice in the order that "Hail to the Chief" shall be performed by no

band except that at the head of the column.

PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET.

All the Portfolios Now Given Out—Inaugural Preliminaries.

The chief event of yesterday was the definite completion of the cabinet which probably will be sent to the senate on Friday for confirmation by that body as required by the constitution. The last name added to the list was that of Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, who will become secretary of the interior. He declined a cabinet proffer some days ago, but yielded yesterday to the pressure of his friends. It was reported that Bliss had consented to serve six months only, but it can be stated on authority that the appointment was accepted without conditions. The new cabinet, therefore, will be made up as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, of California.
Postmaster General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

During the day McKinley and President Cleveland exchanged calls of courtesy, the former paying his respects to the outgoing executive at the White House and the latter returning it within an hour by calling on his successor at the Ebbitt House. There was, of course, a large number of callers at the Ebbitt House, but comparatively few of them saw the president-elect, who saved himself as far as possible for the task before him today. In the evening he dined with John Hay, who will be the new ambassador to the court of St. James, and then retired early.

Vice President-elect Hobart spent most of the day meeting his future senatorial associates and learning the rules and customs of the senate under the tutelage of Vice President Stevenson. The members of the outgoing cabinet were busy with cleaning up their desks. Their resignations are at McKinley's service and most of them have explained their duties to their successors.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

sors, who are here for the inauguration, save ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts. At the Capitol congress worked steadily away on appropriation bills, gradually reducing the items of disagreement between the two houses.

On the streets there were the usual crowds and decorations and scenes incident to the immediate approach of a great gala event. The number of people arriving, however, was smaller than first estimates of the railroads. One very noticeable feature of the incoming organizations was the small amount of parade and music with which they signalized their entry into town. There was a very general remark on the fact that few of them paraded up the avenue with bands playing. A noticeable exception was the Elkins club, of Cincinnati, which made a fine appearance in neat brown uniforms and high white hats as they marched in good style up the broad avenue about 400 strong, preceded by a vigorous band.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ENJOYS HIMSELF.

The worry of constructing a cabinet being at last off his mind.

The completion of his cabinet removed a weight of responsibility from the mind of the president-elect, as was soon indicated by the relaxation of the rules that no cards would be received nor any person admitted save those having to do with inaugural arrangements or summoned to talk cabinet. After disposing of the cabinet problem to his satisfaction the president-elect consented to receive some of the prominent persons who had sought a meeting with him ever since his arrival in Washington. The governors of states were notable figures in the list. Mr. Wilson, who will be the next secretary of agriculture, called, as did Mr. Bliss, who will be secretary of the interior.

In the midst of the reception came the Charles L. Kurtz Marching club, of Columbus, all in uniform with lances. They brought along their famous glee club attachment and as the latter lined up in the corridors and launched forth into song, one of their stirring campaign songs, the president-elect and Mrs. McKinley came forth and listened at the railing above to the tuneless notes. The remainder of the afternoon was spent by the president-elect in the reception of particular friends and in adding the finishing touches to his inaugural address. Meanwhile Mrs. McKinley, attracted by the fine weather of the afternoon, enjoyed a long drive around town in company with Mr. and Mrs. George Morris and a cousin from New York.

Sherman's Resignation Goes In.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has tendered his resignation to Governor Bushnell, to take effect March 5. The official appointment by the governor of Mark Hanna to succeed Sherman in the senate is on its way here and will be delivered to Hanna today to take effect March 5.

Charged with Infanticide.

Boulder, Col., March 4.—Walter Ream is in jail here charged with murder, his alleged victim being the 13-month-old child of the Hayes family, with whom he boarded at Lafayette. Ream purchased some strychnine, telling the druggist that he desired to poison some cats. It is alleged he put the poison in the coffee.

McKINLEY'S VIEWS

The New President States Them
in His Inaugural Speech.

NATIONAL CONTROL OF FINANCES.

He Deems More Revenue Is Urgent and Believes Congress Should Make Haste to Increase the Federal Income by the Enactment of a New Tariff Law—Willing to Promote Silver's Cause if It Can Be Done by International Bimetallism.

Fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen, and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

not forsake us as long as we obey his commandment and walk humbly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity, have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculate.

Outgrowth of Experience.

Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation, and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure that we are right, and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my earnest endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded.

Economy Must Be Observed.

Economy is demanded then in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who

are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement.

Not Permanent or Safe.

A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties, and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale or consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

Bound by Voice of the People.

It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the reenactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our people, but tend to increase their employment. The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms.

A Relief to Both.

Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of its government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demand upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we can not promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress, than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

All Emergencies Met.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 150 years of our eventful national life, has ever arisen, that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests, and highest destiny and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions.

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolessted right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

Lesson Taught by Last Election.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swayed from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence, and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Illiteracy Must Be Banished.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate, the great value and benefit of our constitution and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly and tightly closed.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry.

Has Been Steadily Declining.

Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the rebuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever-watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more, and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression.

Peace Preferable to War.

War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local, or individual differences.

It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence

of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons in 1892, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history; the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization.

Fortunate for the United States.

It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people and every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work. It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the laws which they should operate as an injury but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligations of immediate action.

Postponement Would Be Unwise.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States.

Fair Opportunity for Trial.

Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this, I consider, a great essential to the right and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The north and south no longer divide on old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country.

His Constant Aim.

It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections; but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

Miss Ada Ward, a young actress of promise, who concluded a fortnight's engagement at the Princess Theatre, in Portsmouth, England, taking the chief roles in "East Lynne" and "A Forger's Wife," has created a sensation by joining the Salvation Army.

A Kansas legislator has introduced a bill making the ten commandments a part of the criminal code.